The Fate of One Hundred Eight.

By Charles McGehee Forrest.

One hundred eight was speeding along
For Mounds, Illinois, they say,
A double-header from the lower yards
Pulled the long freight train that day.
It cleared the city with a crash and roar,
Ere the dawn made the street lights dim,
And Fireman Hodges fed the furnace fire,
Perhaps you have heard of him.

Well, he was a lad of twenty-one—
Not more than twenty-four,
And his merry whistle wove an interlude
In that freight train's sullen roar.
He had a mother at this end of the line—
Just the two—you will understand—
A gray haired lady, saintly and fair—
To hodges, the best in the land.

Perhaps he thought of the gentle dame
As the freight train speeded along,
Mayhap he recalled some kindly deed,
Some prayer or evening song.
He surely carried a vision of her
In the street light's flickering glare,
The dress she wore—the tender look
As she stood and waved him there.

And Fireman Hodges waved back at her
With his signal light and said,
"Good-bye, little mother, be good till I come,
And don't ever you be afraid,
I will make a run that's preferred today
On the staunch One Hundred Eight,
We will double at Fulton and other points,
Don't worry if I come in late."

"Good-bye, little mother, be good till I come,"
Faintly echoed the moving train,
And the grim gray hills in the misty dawn
Took up the good-bye refrain,
Soon Fireman Hodges was far away
In the land of danger and speed,
Feeding the flames to wreck and ruin,
At the mercy of this monster steed.

For swiftly turning a curve in the road,
Then, the track lay smooth and straight—
A rail was broken—some crook or turn
Went wrong at the cattle gate,
And the iron monster shuddered and swayed,
Then reared straight up in the air,
And fell to one side in a mass of ruins,
And Hodges was caught under there!

So swiftly, so quickly the work was done,
Stout heart stood still with pain,
As helpless and hopeless men gazed upon
This lad caught under the train.
With all of him crushed to a shapeless pulp
Save a portion that writhed with pain,
And strong men wept, and strong men cried,
"Hodges lies under the train!"

Helpless, ay, helpless! for who could raise
That mountain of timber ond steel?
'Twas Fireman Hodges spoke clear and loud,
"Come, pals, come closer, around me kneel!
For the sake of the God of the universe,
For the sake of all who may see
I pray you put an end to my life
E'er the furnace flames reach me!"

Closer they came, the hungry flames,
In swirls and threatening glow,
Lapping and licking with forked tongues
For the victim pinned down below.
They scorched his hair and helpless hands
In the revel of pain and death,
While the death trap held him helpless there
The flames fought for his breath.

Between the two, the death shades grew
On the manly brow that day,
Till an angel of mercy bent low and took
The soul from the suffering clay.
With a last fond look, and a last farewell,
E'er he was numbered among the dead,
"I'm going—good-bye—went easy, pals!
Tell mother this," he said.

And what of the mother, watching alone,
For her boy that never returned,
Who was thinking, loving, praying for him
When he died and the freight train burned?
What became of her when the tale was told—
The fate of One Hundred Eight?
Died! with a broken heart, and another soul
Was listed with the dead of the freight.

The Use and Value of the Silo

By CAPT. T. F. PECK, Commissioner of Agriculture.

Interest in the use and value of the silo is growing and the best way to get reliable information is to get the expressions of those who have used silos and are in position to know from experience of their advantages and disadvantages.

Below we give the expressions of a number of farmers who have used silos and their observations. Also a final summary of the reports. This is timely because now is the time to plan the crop to fill the silo and the information will be especially valuable to those who are censidering the matter of a silo this fall.

ADVANTAGES

1. It gives me a chance to harvest my corn when days are long and pleasant. It clears the ground so I can make an ideal seed bed for small grain in the fall. I don't care to go south in the winter and it makes the boys love the old farm.

2. Saved a light crop of corn last year. It would have spoiled in the shock. Saves all the corn crop instead of wasting 40 per cent of it.

3. Saves feed, makes a better ration and the stock does better. I get better results from other feed that I use.

4. Cheap feed, convenient form to feed, get all there is in the crop when it goes into the silo, no waste—keeps cows and other stock in healthy condition.

5. The silo is a great advantage to us. We had no hay or any other ronghage last year except silage. Our stock did better than usual.

6. The entire crop is utilized, the feeding results are better, one-third or more. Get much more and better manure. There is no exposure in getting the feed. My stock is healthier.

7. If you want to sow wheat, corn is out of the way. Saves cutting the field up in wet weather. Can be more regular in feeding.

8. Last year I had a bunch of cattle which I wanted to feed, corn was high and very scarce. I fed them on silage and run them in stalk fields for roughness. These cattle were only yearlings and made a gain of 52 1-2 pounds a month through the winter.

9. Provides a large quantity of succulent feed, stored in a convenient place, can be fed in barn, in mangers, without waste of feed or manure. Clears the ground at a time of the year that same may be plowed and put to wheat if desired.

10. The remarkable improvement in the appearance of stock and economy of feeding. There is absolutely no waste in feeding silage even in an old wagon bed or box 12x4x3 feet, made of any kind of lumber. The damage to land in hauling out fodder the old way in muddy weather will soon amount to enough to fill a silo.

11. It gives me more milk. The feed is easier to feed. No pulling shock corn out of the mud and snow. A great saving in feed. Can keep a little more stock on the farm.

12. Gives cows a succulent feed in winter time. Saves all the corn crop. Saves more manure. Cows can be kept in shelter day and night during severe weather. Don't have to go out in storms to haul fodder.

13. Filled a silo with 12 acres of corn, estimated 15 bushels to the acre, fed 27 head of cattle 90 days, 20 of them sold for beef; not over a bushel of feed was wasted. About one foot of the top of silage spoiled. More than paid for the silo the first year.

14. The silo has enabled me to carry my stock through the feeding period with less expense and at the same time the stock carried more flesh.

15. The silo being located at the barn the feeding of silage was much more convenient than feeding corn fodder or some other kind of feed that must be fed outside. Especially was this true during muddy weather and deep snow.

16 Saves all of my corn from ground to tasel; saves thirty to forty per cent in taking of stalks, saves exposure, time and money. One man can feed 100 head of cattle in three hours; without silage it takes two men a good part of the day.

17. I get my feed ready for winter when weather is good. The days are long and get much more work done at that time of year. Then I always have my feed indoors.

18. I didn't have to haul shock corn in rain and snow and muddy weather. My feed was always ready and easy to handle. I plowed my corn land in the fall and was ahead with farm work this spring.

19. By its use we keep double the number of cattle we used to. One man will do the winter feeding much more easily. Much waste is eliminated; our land can be plowed in the fall in time to sow wheat and clover.

20. All the feed is saved. I have 50 per cent better feed. I don't have to go out in the field and dig fodder and shock corn out of the snow. I don't have to haul fodder or shock corn over my fields when they are soft and muddy.

21. Double the amount of feed per acre. Feed is much more conveniently located. Don't have to haul feed through mud and snow and sleet.

22. The cattle get through the winter in better condition. My cows give one-third more milk. The feed is stored next to the stable and always handy to feed. No waste from exposure to bad weather, rats and mice. Clean fields for fall sowing.

SUMMARY

Harvesting corn as silage saves from 35 to 40 per cent of the crop that would otherwise be wasted.

Silage adds palatableness to the ration.

Silage adds succulency to the ration.

Silage serves to keep the digestive tracts of animals in good condition.

Silage replaces high priced hay.

Silage serves to cheapen the ration.

When silage is fed, more feed is eaten, hence more manure.

The man who feeds silage uses a manure spreader.

The feeding of silage means more intelligence in feeding operations.

The feeding of silage results in more intelligence in other farm operations.

The man who feeds silage will feed with it concentrates rich in protein, and leguminous hay of some kind. Hence, not only more manure, but a better qualitv.

The man who feeds concentrates and leguminous hays with silage is apt to try to grow legumes in the rotation. Hence, a better and more productive soil.

Silage is a good feed for the general farmer.

Silage is a good feed for dairy cows.

Beef can be produced more economically when silage forms a part of the ration.

Silage is a good feed for calves and stocker cattle.

Silage is a good feed for breeding cattle.

Silage is a good feed for fattening lambs.

Silage is a good feed as a part ration for breeding ewes if fed intelligently.

Silage can be fed successfully as a part ration to mules.

Silage can be fed successfully as a part ration for horses.

Silage may be fed as a conditioner to swine in general, and as a part ration to old brood sows.

Silage mixed with wheat and potatoes, equal parts, and boiled in water makes a good ration for poultry.

Silage takes up less room in storage than either hay or corn fodder.

Our great-grandfathers "stripped" the corn, our grandfathers "topped" it, our fathers "cut and shocked it," but we "silo" it.

A silo is a badge of honor on any man's farm.

Sunday School Resolutions.

Resolutions adopted by Union Hall Sunday School, in memory of Little Alfred Brown.

We come again with sad hearts before our School to pay the last tribute of respect to our little pupil. This little friend and neighbor was born Jan. 10, 1907, died May 30, 1914 of lockjaw caused by sticking a nail in his foot about 10 days previous to his death.

More than seven, God saw fit to spare this precious little flower to father and mother. His short life was an inspiration to all with whom he came in contact. It is so hard for us with limited comprehensions to see why one so bright and pure should be taken from us. "God moves in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform." And we know that He who gave his own son, doeth all things well.

Although Alfred has crossed that dark and silent river of death, yet his soul is at God's right hand enjoying the bliss of Heaven untold.

Father and mother, who miss him most, let us not weep as one that has no hope, but may we ever realize that it is your privilege to enjoy Heaven and all that it means, when you quit the walk of men.

Little Alfred was too pure longer on Earth to stay.
So God sent the angels to kiss his Breath away.
We can see his spirit in the far away Land
With a crown on his brow and a harp in his hand.

We know his soul from all sin and Sorrow is free,
And that one day his sainted soul we Can see.
May we all, like Alfred with Jesus Reign
When we cross death's stream, earth's Loss be heaven's gain.

Where as it has pleased Almighty God to call from our midst our little friend and Sunday School pupil, whose life was as pure as the God who gave it.

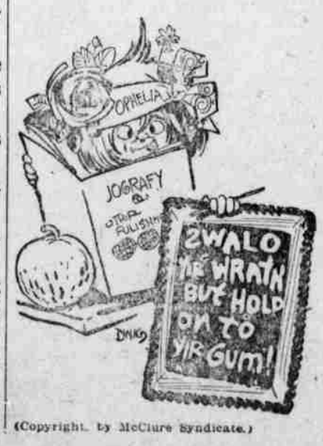
Resolved 1st, That we feel that our Sunday School has lost one of its brightest and best pupils, and that God alone the vacancy can fill.

2nd, That we earnestly commend his little life to the Sunday school and community as an evidence of God's power to take the young as well as the old.

3rd, We tender to father, mother, brothers and sisters our deepest sympathy and may God's love ever fill your hearts.

4th, That these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the family and one to the county paper for publicatio i.

COMMITTEE.



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HOGS MOST ECONOMICAL PRODUCERS OF MEAT OF ANY FARM ANIMAL

Summer Feeding is the Most Important Factor—Hogs Should Not be Kept in a Small Pen and Fed Nothing But Grain

Hogs grazing on soy beans.

Hogs are the most economical producers of meat of any animals on the farm when they are properly fed, but when they are not, they produce meat at a greater cost than any other class of farm animals. It is not economical to keep the hogs shut up in a small pen and feed them nothing but grain. In nature they have the run of the forest and consume such feeds as roots, herbs, grasses and grains in their season. We often handle hogs as though we thought they could not consume any kind of feed other than grain. Hogs on many farms are kept in small enclosures or in small pens where they can not receive any kind of green feed and hence the gains that are made must be made with the more expensive grain feeds. It requires from 4½ to 6 lbs. of grain to produce gains with feeds under these conditions, which leaves but little profit when grains are high priced; while under pasture conditions a pound of gain may be produced with 2½ to 3 lbs. of grain. There should always be provided pasture crops for the hogs the same as for any other kind of live stock. The farm should always be fenced so that the hogs can be turned into any of the fields after the crops are removed and obtain such feed as may be left from the harvest.

An abundance of succulent green feed should be provided throughout the summer. During June such crops as soy-beans, cow-peas, sorghum and sweet corn may be sown for the hogs and will be ready for them from the middle of July and through August—the most difficult seasons of the year to provide pasture. Of these pastures soy-beans are the most satisfactory, for the hogs like that pasture better than cow-peas or sorghum. Hogs will eat the leaves of soy-beans much more readily than they will the leaves of cow-peas. Sow the soy-beans in rows and keep cultivated until well grown. Turn the hogs in when the soy-beans are just forming the pods. At this stage the hogs will begin by foraging on the leaves, and the pods will continue to form and ripen, even though some of the leaves are being fed off, and the hogs will obtain a greater amount of nutriment per acre than they would if held from the soy-beans until they are ripe. A greater gain may be made per acre than by leaving the soy-beans until they are ripe and then turning in the hogs. Do not turn in too many per acre for the greatest good can be obtained from the crop if it not pastured so heavily, but that it will last for at least six weeks. Ordinarily from 8 to 12 shoats may be turned on per acre. Better results will be obtained if the forage crop is supplemented with some grain, such as corn. Feed the grain, such as corn, at the rate of 2½ to 3 per cent of the live weight of the hogs. For example, if the number of head be 12 and the total weight should be about 1,200 pounds, the total feed for the day would be 30 to 36 lbs. of grain in addition to the forage consumed. Ordinarily hogs will not make gains on forage unless the forage crop is supplemented with grain; but with the addition of a little grain very cheap gains may be made.

Sorghum may be sown as either soy-beans or cow-peas. It contains too much coarse material to be well utilized as a forage crop for hogs. Although it is a coarse forage it is better than nothing, and, in fact, if pastured at the right stage may be a very useful crop. When intended for hog forage it should be sown with the grain drill with every hose running and at the rate of one bushel per acre. Turn into it when it is about 6 inches high and at the rate of 10 to 15 shoats per acre, according to crop. This crop should be supplemented with some protein feed, such as cottonseed meal with copperas. If copperas is fed with the cottonseed meal at the rate of one pound of copperas for every 50 pounds of the meal no harmful results will follow its use. Make a solution of the copperas by putting 2 pounds of the copperas in 50 gallons of water, and then feed of this solution 2 quarts for every pound of the cottonseed meal that is fed. For hogs that are foraging on sorghum, feed from ½ to ¾ lb. of cottonseed meal for every 100 lbs. of live weight. In addition to the cottonseed meal they should also be fed from 3 to 4 ears of corn per head per day.

By following the above plan hogs may have plenty of pasture throughout the summer months when it is usually most difficult to obtain suitable forage crops for this class of animals. Gains will be made very cheaply and the profits will be large.—C. A. Willson, Tennessee Experiment Station.

A SUCCESSION OF VEGETABLES

The farm garden should be a place of continuous planting and continuous harvest. Lettuce, raddishes, spinach, mustard and English peas are usually all gone by the first of June in Tennessee gardens. No sooner should a row in the garden be harvested than by deep hoeing the place is made ready for other seed. By this time every garden should have its second or third planting of snap beans. A row of beans sixty feet long will provide as much as a family can use while the pods are in good condition; if more is planted at one time some must be wasted, or used when past their prime. It is so of almost all vegetables. Every garden should have at least two plantings of tomatoes; the early plants for July and August use, and a later setting for canning and for a fall supply. Sweet corn, like beans, should be planted a row or two at a time at intervals of two or three weeks until the middle of July. There should be a succession of plantings of beets and of carrots; and a second planting of okra, made about the middle of June, will give a much better product in September than the early plants.

With the abundance of other vegetables that summer provides, greens are not wanted from June to September, but planting of endive in June will give the best of greens in September, before turnip greens, planted in August, are ready. And for a winter supply of all root crops—salsify, parsnip, beet and carrot, the seed should be sown in July and early August.—C. A. Keffer, University of Tennessee.

AFTER-CARE OF THE STRAWBERRY BED.

The trucker usually plants his strawberries in April, cultivates thoroughly the first year, gets his best crop the second year, and lets the plantation stand without other care than mowing the weeds for a second crop, then turns the plants under. He plants a new field every year, letting the strawberry take a place in his regular crop rotation.

But the farmer who grows only a small bed of strawberries for home use—and every farmer should—can maintain the same bed continuously for ten years or more by barring off, chopping out, fertilizing and cultivating every year.

As soon as the crop is harvested, take the turning plow and throw a six-inch furrow from both sides of every row, leaving as narrow a strip of plants as possible—from four to six inches wide—in the center of the row. Then hoe out all the plants in this strip except one every twelve or fifteen inches, preferably leaving young plants. Distribute well-rotted barnyard manure or 10-4-4 fertilizer in the furrows and cultivate back to level as the season progresses. During the summer an abundant supply of plants will form for a crop the following season. Of course the first new plants that form will give the best setting of fruit, so that the bed should be barred off and cultivated just as soon as possible after the crop is removed. When berries are grown in the farm garden, rather than under field conditions, this method of handling will be found very satisfactory.—C. A. Keffer, University of Tennessee.

PLANNING FOR FUTURE.

When planting trees on the lawn it is well to consider the future and not plant trees too close together. There will be no need of lopping off limbs or having shade so dense that grass won't grow.